## Union Republican Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT,

## OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HENRY WILSON,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS. For Presidential Electors, CHARLES H. LANGSTON, JOHN GUTHRIE, LOUIS WEIL. JAMES S. MERRITT.

For Representatives in Congress, DAVID P. LOWE, WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS. STEPHEN A. COBB.

WILLIAM W. SMITH.

## Republican State Ticket.

For Governor THOMAS A. OSBORN. For Lieutenant-Governor, ELIAS S. STOVER. For Secretary of State, WILLIAM H. SMALLWOOD. For State Auditor, DANIEL W. WILDER. For State Treasurer. JOSIAH E. HAYES. For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL A. KINGMAN. For Attorney General,

A. L. WILLIAMS. State Superintendent of Public Instruction, H D. McCARTY. For District Judge, Second Judicial District,

. P. L. HUBBARD.

## Republican County Ticket.

For State Senator. F. H. DRENNING. For Clerk of the District Court, FRANK BROWN. For Probate Judge, JOHN, C. GORDON. For County Attorney,

JOEL HOLT For County Superintendent of Public Instruction D. D. ROSE. For Representative, First District,

J. H. LONG. For Representative, Second District, ASAHEL LOW.

For Representative, Third District, ALFRED LARZELERE.

About That Soldier Vote.

We learn that Judge Price, in his vigorous can-vass against Sol. Miller, attempts to explain away is attempt to disfranchise the soldiers in the field, in 1864. His explanation is, that he was not opposed to soldiers voting, but that fraudulent votes were returned, being more votes than there were citizens of Doniphan County in that portion of the army where polls were opened. Let us refer to history.

504, leaving Drenning 127 majority. Price received on the home vote, 562, Lane 542, leaving ticket. They say that Sol. Miller don't believe in Price 20 majority. Drenning received on the the divinity of Jeans Christ, and that therefore soldier vote, 6, Orem 55, leaving Drenning still a he must be put down, by defeating the ticket! majority of 78. Price received on the soldier How these fellows found that out, we are unable vote, 5, Lane 76, putting Lane 51 ahead of Price. There were, according to this, 81 votes cast for Doniphan County in the army. Was that more men than Doniphan County had in the army? She had more than that in either of the following regiments: 1st, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, and 14th. We believe the only two regiments that voted at that election, were the 13th and 14th-and every Doniphan County man knows that either of them contained more than twice 81 Doniphan County men. So that plea falls to the ground.

Now, let us look alsewhere. In the 3d Kans Reports, on page 88, will be found the case of Nathan Price against Thomas Carney and others State Board of Canvassers. Price applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandames to prevent the Board counting the soldier vote. In his application, Price sets forth the following:

plication, Price sets forth the following:

The relator shows that he was voted for at the election referred is, for the office of Sonator in the State legislatue, for the County of Doutphan; that of the votes cast within said County, he received a majority; that in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this State, approved March 1st 1894, elections were held beyond the limits of the States were permitted to vote, without the townships and wards or which they were residents; that pell books and tally sheets of the votes so given were forwarded to and flied in the office of the Secretary of State; that abstracts of such poll-books and tally-sheets have been made as contemplated by the act aforesaid; that such abstracts alow a number of votes unfficient to overcome the

There it is, as plain as language could make it. Price claimed that the votes were illegal, and should not be counted, because they were no east within the Townships of the County-in other words, because they were cast by soldiers, in the face of the enemy, in the field, they were illegal. The Legislature, the previous Winter, had passed a law enabling Kansas soldiers to vote in camp. Because the soldiers saw fit to vote against Price, be attempted to get a decision declaring the law unconstitutional, and to disfranchise those soldiers.

ficial figures of the election, and by the Supreme Court Reports of Kansas.

THOSE INDICTMENTS .- Last week's Republican, to prove Mr. Holt's inefficiency, referred to the whiskey indictments at the late term of the Court, which, it claims, would have been scattered to the four winds, if-if the dog hadn't stopped Now, the fact is, that Judge Price did his heat to throw out those indictments, but Judge Hubbard decided that they were good, and every one of them stuck. They were in the exact for of an indictment upon which Price himself was convicted for the same offence, a few years ago, when he kept a trap at Geary city; and he should have known they were good.

FARMERS BEWARE!-Martin B. Bowersisin favor of the Herd Law, to be voted upon next Tuesday, and wants to compel you to keep your stock penned up, without the privilege of letting them grase the uneccupied prairie. He has heresofore made limself especially obnoxions to his former neighbors, by shutting up their stock. The farmers of the First District are oppose to the beed law, and should not send a man to make laws for them, who would force that meanare upon them.

17 Mrs. Hornce Gradey died as the 30th inst. | pacially of interest to farmers,

"A Loyal Man."

When a man tries to prove himself all right on a point that has never been questioned, there is at once ground for suspicion, and the thing will Capt. Long, his opponent, was revelling in luxury and case in the army, fighting to eave the country and free the slaves, Bowers was failing at the sorghum mill, and calculating how he might get

s great deal of work for very little pay out of the colored people who had escaped from Missouri. The men who fought in the army, did not do all the suffering in the cause of "loyalty." Bowers' beart naturally west out and slocked all around. aympathizing with the war and those who wer in the field. He lay awake of nights, thinking of them; and he sweat great gobs, like griddle-greasers. He was determined the war should be sustained, for while it lasted, sorghum was worth a

dollar a gallon! Bowers used to tell, with great pathos, how he harbored a Missouri rebel one night, with whom he had a little business speculation; how some Union soldiers came and wanted to clean the rebel out; and how he kept the miscreasts at bay, determined that no guest of his should be misused

when he had money to pay his footing.

There are a couple of stories that were once current, and are generally credited as authentic. They used to be related with great satisfaction by the men who are now leading Bowers by the nose, and promising to bny votes for him. As they serve to give an idea of the wear and tear that his intense loyalty must have inflicted upon Bowers' sensitive soul, we will relate one. It may be proper to state that, in those days, Bowers kept out a sign, nobifying the weary traveller that there was the "Buckeys House," where was to be found entertainment for man and boast. Yea, for the jaded beast there was always a curry-comb in the stable; and for the hungry man, a grace a yard long and a pot of sorghum at the

Late on a cold evening, during the war, when Bowers had one of his soft-hearted spells on him, like, and his soul was just slommicking around, bankering and grasping to do some great and benevolent act, a poor woman came along on horse-back, and stopped for the night. She was a widow, on her way to see her sick son, who was a soldier, and was in a hospital. She was enter-tained, and heard the usual prayers; but when, upon her departure, she confessed that she was without money, Bowers took her blanket for his pay, and sent her off shivering!

There used to be an old song, which, with slight mendment, is applicable to this case:

"Yankee Duodle came to town, A coughing and a sneezing: He stele an old woman's petition And left her logs a freezing!" But "I appeal to the colored people whether

THE ISSUE.-We understand that certain parties in White Cloud say that this canvass is not a question between candidates, but that it is an issue between Sol. Miller and John Utt. Now, as neither Sol. Miller nor John Utt is a candidate. we cannot see how this issue can be forced in. Why it is dragged in, we are unable to say; but it to our interest to move our office to Troy, he has endeavored to excite a feeling against us at White Cloud, and against candidates whom was the enemy. We nope to travel by a rousing mafavor—but, we are happy to say, with very poor success. Whe presume he is working out his jority. revenge upon us, for disregarding his wishes, last Spring. When he found we had made up "wished we would stay and help keep things up for just one year longer, until be could get rid of his property, then the d—d town might go to hell! He had done all for that place that he intended to, and had never got any thanks for it!"

The delegates of Wayne and Centre Townships

to say; but they are like George Washington' little hatchet-they can't tell a lie. We believe that every man on the Drenning ticket is a strict church member, and a follower of Christ; yet if can be shown that Sol. Miller is not sound on that question, it spoils the whole ticket. Now, we decidedly object to those men appropriating Christ between them, and running campaign on it. Christ suffered once between two such fellows, and ought not to be subjected to the same ordeal again!

in his communication in last week's Republic asks the conundrum: "Why 'was' Sol. Miller's delegates pledged to me, and why was the same delegation pledged to Mr. Long at the same time?"
If, by "Sol. Miller's delegates," he refers to the four White Cloud delegates who declined to sell when he did, we are authorized by them, one and all, to say distinctly and positively, that they never, by word, hint or intimation, pledged Mr. Bowers, nor gave him to understand that they would vote for him. What they might have bee disposed to do, was nipped in the bud, before the votes were counted, by the discovery that Mr. Bowers was a deceitful hypocrite.

ABOUT A FRAUD.-Last week's Republican tells how Joel Holt was nominated, two years ago, by delegates fraudulently elected in Washington Township. It could not have been alarmingly fraudulent, when six of the delegate were on both the tickets voted for. And Holt's implication in the frand could not have been very deep, when we remind the editor of the Barblion of a fact which he will remember very reall—that on the day the delegates were elected. Holt was down with typhoid fever, and bemerage had set in, which is considered the crisis of the disease, and it was very duobtful whether he would live through the day.

R. M. Williams writes us from White Cloud, to say that the charge of bribery against Judge Price, in the Barrett corn case, would implicate him, and that there was no bribery, nor atten Thus we have proven our statement by the of- at bribery. We simply mentioned the matter, to show that the only persons who ever charged bribery upon Judge Price, were men who are now his most zealous supporters. We have not heard of any person who believes the charge. If they were inclined to do so, the source from which it came would be sufficient to prevent them.

> The more the Wolf River primary election matter is vetilated, the wome it looks for the Price party. It is established that the sectionhands about whom so much has been said, did not offer to vote; for they are Greeley men, open and confessed, and would not have promised to vote for Grant in order to get a vote at the primary election. It is now the general opinion that they signed the affidavits under a false impression, not knowing what use was to be made of them.

> LF A correspondent augusts that we relate how Bowers made sorghum for Enoch Emens, on the shares. But Emons is still in the District, and will doubtless express his sentiment on the question at the ballot box. The people of White Cloud will give Bowers the same proportion their votes that he gave Emens of the sorghum!

IF In the excitement over candidates, the farmers and others should not forget that the herd and hog laws, and the poor farm proposition, are to be voted upon. The steek question is es-

Something About Our Candidate. who, when he finds anything that ought to be ne, pitches in and does it. That is the way he did when the reliallion broke out, and that is the Frank Trucy and Robert Tracy were the first three men to culist in Doniphan County. They did not wait for commissions, as some others did, but they went as privates, and served as privates. Drenning was the first Kansss man who captured a rebel flag; and be was the first Kansss man who felt rebel lead. We have just come across an old paper, con-

taining an adventure of a few Kansas boys, while the First Kansas was at Fort Leavenworth, reruiting. The affair occurred the first week in June, 1861, and was thus related by the Leaven-

Capture of a Robel Plug in Inten, Ho.—Twelve Kaneas Boye did H!—Three of Them ar Wounded—The Traitees are Frightsnell an Eng.

Manage Boys did Bit. These of Them are Wounded. The Trailson are Frightsneed and Buss.

On Mouday night at ten o'clock, Frank Drenning, First Sergeant of the Elwood Guard, started with a number of men to capture a Secasion fig which has long diagnated all loyal men who have passed through Latan, Missouri. The march was not less than fourteen miles. They performed it at night, and on foot. They crossed the river four miles below latan, and reached the town about five in the morning. They were armed with nine Minie rifles, three Col's revolvers, and a general assertment of knives.

Sergeant Dressing preceded the party to the town. He found the fing in a store—returned to warm the boya, and went back with them. They serviced at fatan at about 15 o'clock A. M. The baieful fing was atreasming in the the wind. Capt. Bernett, who commands a company of 110 accoundreds, stood by the fing-staff and inquired the parpose of the Kanasa sulf. Drenning replice:

"Str. in the name and by the authority of the United States. I demand the lowering of this fing:"

Another blowing, bloated, butternut colored traitor fell into the rear and saked from Merrick what authority he had. Tom quickly pointed to his Minie, and answered: "That's my authority." The redoultable Capt. Beauett then turned as his bred, and entered a rum shop.

Desaning directed Lewis to can the rope and let the fing down, an act Lewis quickly performed. The symbol of pulson and assausiantom was then relied up, and the equal of Yankees and Germans startiel for Kanasa.

As soon as they had turned their backs on the God-for-akees town, the rebeals began to blow their bugles and ammon in their fellow-conspirators. They came in on foot and on horses. The Kanasa Boys had advanced about fifty yards, when they heard the report of masketry. Drenning was hit by the first shot, but he and his men turned and fired.

Bennett and his minions were in the whisky shop at the time, and its deers and windows were riddled to stome by the terrible fire of the Minies. After this gentle

Dr. S. D. Smith, of Diwood, and Dr. Stein of this city, ave examined the wounded men, and pronounce them out

have examined the wounded men, and pronounce them out of danger.

The rebel flag measures ten by firen feet. It will be strong across the street—updde down—from the Conservative buildings, this morning at ten o'clock.

All good greaners are requested to come up and see it.

A GOOD CANDIDATE.-We notice that the Re publicans of the Fith Representative District Atchison County, have nominated George W. Gillespie for the Legislature; and we hope and be-lieve that they will elect him, Mr. Gillespie is one of the trucst and most active Republicans in the State, and is always in the front rank when it comes to hard work for the ticket. But better than all, he is one of the most energetic and valunble business men of Atchison. He is thoroughly indentified with the business interests of the city, and therefore emineutly fitted to represent those interests in the Legislature. His opponent is Wm. Hekelnkaemper, a man who de-serted the Republican ranks and went off with Greeleyism, thinking that was to be the winning card. He, with other deserters, have been re warded for their treachery with nominations by

SECOND DISTRICT .- We wish to caution the frieuds of our County ticket in the Second District, against jeopardizing the success of the Re-publican candidate for Representative in this District, in their rescutment. They charge, and We suppose Ut: wants the people of White Cloud to punish us for not assisting him to sell they were backed by a majority of the Republihis property, that he might let the town go to cans of the District. We protest only against nufairness, and there was no unfairness in Mr. Low's nomination. In fact, we were glad they nate an extremely obnoxions man, and we feared they were going to do it. Politically, Mr. Low is sound, and we trust that the District will not

be suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy. EPIDENIC AMONG THE HORSES-There is an alarming epidemic now raging among the horses in Western New York. It originated, or was brought from Canada, and is so extensive that, in Buffalo and Rochester, the street railways, livery stables and 'bus lines have suspended operations, and there is hardly a horse to be seen

The disease is in the form of influenzs, and is classed by veterinary authorities under three heads, viz: Catarrhal, rheumatic, and gastro erysipelas. The former character of the plague

seing most numerous. Its first noticeable symptoms are a flow of tears from the eyes, and a general languor, followed by a cough. Many die for want of proper treat-

ment, and an imperfect knowledge of the disease the State, the validity of the act known as the Railroad Assessment Law, is being tested in the courts. The railroads in most of the States, by ombination, try to get possession of the Legislatures, in order to avoid paying taxes, and get laws made to their advantage, such as an indi vidual would not have brass enough to ask. In this State, a railroad company sends a special car after a railroad assessor, when he is going to Topeka to make the assessment of Railroads, and then on his return, sonds him home in a special each, stopping any place he desires, and where he can get a good meal. Some of these men were elected, no doubt on account of their opposition

to these railroad monopolies. SCENE -On M. R. Bowers' form, in Brown Conn ty. Time, So'clock in the overing of a long Summer day. A seed, Martin B. Bowers, the friend of the colored race, and three or four colored hands who have been linking into it since early dawn. One of these colored men speaks:

"Look a here, Mr. Bowers; if you don't know when it's quittin' time, we does." And off these ungrateful fellows went, refusing to farm by candle-light for the friend and be

factor of the colored race! A GALLANT FIGHT.-Judge Price and his fellowworkers are making a vigorous canvass against Sol. Miller. They are showing up, in such vivid light, the evils that will befall the country if this bad man gets control of it, that it is now rendered certain Miller will not be elected. There is still hope for the balance of the ticket. Let our friends do their best for Drunning, Long, Holt, Gordon, and Rose; but do not waste votes or Sol. Miller, for he cannot be elected!

[37 Sol. Miller and D. R. Anthony have a personal quarrel on hand. It seems to us that Anthony must produce the letters be says Miller wrote, or clause convicted of falsahood. Miller squarely denies the allegations of Anthony—all of them—and the latter must now bring the proof or stand convicted of shader and villification.—Octoberga Jodgersdont.

Anthony will not produce the letters, from the very simple fact that they never existed. He hed when he made his charges, know he was lying, and intended to lie.

fare upon the Methodist Church and Sunday School, and wants to clasp hands across the bloody chasm—until after the election. The other night be went there and prayed; and he prayed with power, too! Whereopon a sister remarked: "Now the Campbellites ought to get up a meeting, and Brother Bowers would go and help them out!"

The papers are still discussing the Pour trial, which seems to have been a very unfair Next Tuesday.

Next Tuceday ends the great Pre paign—the strife, the excitement, and the bitter-ness. The past Summer has been all talk and preparation—next Tousing the work is to be done. If Republicane full to vote and work on that day,

If Republicans fail to vote and work on that day, all their previous professions and labors will have been for naught. Let every man do his duty.

We trust that the friends of the gennine Republican County ticket will come out in force, and elect our ticket. Work will do it, and work should be forthcoming. But in the heat of the fight between the two wings of the party, we feel confident that none will fail to vote for Grant and Wilson, and the State ticket. The Republicans of the State have been encouraged to look for a majority of from 900 to 1,000 from Doniphan County. Let not this hope be disappointed.

Amdavits. The Price party are heavy on affidavits. They have just taken another one, which they will probably publish this week, charging Joseph Randolph with attempting to bribe a delegate to the County Convention. Below we publish a communication from Mr. Randolph, and also his affidavit, made subsequently. All who know him will know which side of the story to believe:

will know which side of the story to believe:

Rovenber 4, 1872.

Entron Chury:—I see an article in the Republican of 19th of October, charging the Chairman of what he terms the bolters' Convention, with affering delegate one hundred dollars for his wells; and as I had the henor of presiding over mid Convention. I must come to the conclusion that they were intended for ms.

I most positively deny the charge that I ever offered or intimated to any delegate, that I would give him one dollar or one hundred Sellage for his rote; and so far as I am concerned. Recessome the sharps as will afabricated lie, knowing it to be a lie when they wrote or told it.

And I further dure any member of that Convention to make eath that I ever offered in help his vote with money, or its equivalent, directly a indirectly.

I respectfully ask yed in shalled the above statement in justice to ma.

THE STATE OF KARAS.

Desiphan Sousity.

Personally appeared befire me. E. F. Dixon, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County and State, Joseph Randolph, who, being by use duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: That he did not, directly or indirectly, offer any money consideration or its equivalent, to may delegate or alternate, for his vote or indisence at the Republican County Convention, held at Troy, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1872, neither before the Convention assembled, nor at any other time.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this lat day of November, 1672.

came up street, the other morning, saying that he had had a queer dream, the night before.

"What was it?" asked some one. "I dreamed I went to Heaven." "Did you see anybody you knew?" "Yes, lots of them. I saw Mr. Bowers there."

"What was he doing?" "Well, he'd taken a contract to pave the street of the New Jerusalem with gold." "And how was he making it?"

"Well, he got along first-rate, till they found he was sticking in green cottonwood, with a thin layer of second-class gold-leaf on the surface. He insisted it was just as good, but they wouldn't receive it, and he had to throw up the job!"

WARNING .- A movement will be made, on th eve of the election, to draw off one of the candi dates on the Price ticket, and transfer the votes to the Democratic caudidate for the same office, in return for Democratic votes for Price. How many Republicans will allow themselves to be thus sold like cattle in the market?

Who ever heard of a majority bolting from a minority I" is a favorite conundrum of the Price party. A room full of respectable people have frequently bolted and left a brace of ruffians to run the machine. Twenty men would, without much persuasion, bolt from a skunk, and leave him to run the Convention.

Why is Martin Bowers like Paul ! Because he appealed to "Casar." Also, because it is bard for him to kick against the pricks.

Liberal and Democratic County Ticket.

For State Senator, J. A. LEONARD. For Probate Judge, ROBERT WILKINSON. For County Attorney,

DAVID M. JOHNSTON. For County Superintendent of Public Instruction, CHARLES KEARNEY. For Representatives,

1st, District-J. F. MAUCK. 2d District-B. O'DRISCOLL. 3d District-EDWARD SEARCY.

A CHARGE WHICH CANNOT BE DENIED,-The Cleveland daily Leader reminds the public of a fact which ought not to be lost sight of, and which is of some interest in its bearings on the present political contest:

"The New York Tribuns, which was and is now

"The New York Tribase, which was and is now under the supreme editorial control of Horace Greeley, accepted from Tweed, Connolly, Mayor Hall & Co., a New York City advertising contract ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per annum, with the tacit understanding that the Tribase was to say nothing about the gigantic expenses of the city government and frands of the above named managers. The Tribase kept its part of the contract until it was compelled to speak out by the force of public opinion, six weeks after the Times made its exposure of the fact that the Tammany ring hal stolen \$20,000,000 from the public treasury. Mr. Greeley, as a Tribase stockholder, pocketed his share of the bribe. Is it may wonder that the Tammany thieves, Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, Hall, Breanan, Wood and the rest, should have celebrated the nomination of Greeley with rejoicings as they did !"

"WHEN LEAD WAS IN THE AIR."—Charles Francis Adams, jr., recently aderessed his towns men, of Quincy, Mass., upon public affairs. His remarks fill about two columns of the Boston papers, and are as keen as any language attered thus far in this Presidential year. Mr. Adams, although favoring the nomination of a Republican competitor of Grant, and himself one of those who originated the Cinciunati Convention, utterly repudiates its nominee and avows his purpose to vote for Grant. In his address he says:

"I, in common with a vast unlititude of others, have had my admiration and sympathy deeply excited by the grand allende with which the President has undergone the vile torrent of calumny which has been as persistently poured forth against him. Gen. Grant cannot at once be both the wretched imbeelle and the cunning naurper he is so commandly distribed by those now so industriously assailing him, that they are guilty of a grave error of judgment, if they fondly believe that the men who stood by him when lead was in the sir, will be driven from his side by the hurling of hard words."

KANSAS FRUIT AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—
Hon. J. C. Vincent, in company with Mr. Howsley, President of the State Horticultural Society, and another gentleman of Leave-worth, will start next Tuesday for New York with the best portion of the Kansas fruit recently displayed at the State fair to exhibit it at the American institute fair. The display of fruit at Topeka which took the premium over the Missouri fruit, consisted of eight hundred plates of fruit, selected from a much larger quantity. The fruit to be taken to New York consist of about one hundred and fifty plates picked from the eight hundred. We understand the Missouri Horticultural Association will not send any fruit to the American institute. It is almost a foregone conclusion that Kansas will carry off the first prize. After the premium shall have been awarded, the gentleman in charge of the fruit will present it to the officers of the institute.—Laurence Tribuse.

Dr. Northrup, of Genschouseer Falls, had his KANSAS FRUIT AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Dr. Northrup, of Granshopper Falls, had his shoulder broken last week by the upsetting of his carriage.

THE GREELETHEN.

Three Liberals were watching returns from the West; Returns from the West, as the sun west down; Each thought of the office that pleased him best; As the sews he was watching for cause to the town; They found it sick work, and wanted to weep; Would a little news lears, and then they would keep Going off to some but, and meaning.

Three Democrate sat in the Courier's tower,
And carned their lack as the news came down:
Said it looked like a equal, and a nighty had shower.
For the news is was reiling out Greedey and Brown;
And awhile they'd work and then they would weep,
Then start of saiden mattering eaths deep,
For the nearest lac, all meaning.

One of Greeley's Friends.

The other day the Tribune published a list of defaulters," in which it gave this little bit of

biography:

"Joshua F. Bailey, Internal Revenue Collector for the Thirty-second Diatrict of New York, proved a defaulter in March, 1870, in the sum of \$132,642, made up of taxes collected and not deposited, collections from ataups not deposited; apecial deposit account with the Secretary of the Treasury, collections on spirits and tobacco unaccounted for, amounts collected on account of store-keepers' salaries and amount collected on account of gauger's fees; the greater part of the money was used in detecting frauds upon the revenue, and a complete record of his defalcations was left by him at the time he absconded. Sureties ample, but no step taken toward col-

tions was left by him at the time he abscomled. Sureties ample, but no step taken toward collecting from them. Henry Clews and other prominent Grant men among them."

Bailey was also included by the Tribuse among the "scoundrels who have held office under the government, under the auspices of such men as Murphy and Terwilliger." Now, under whose "anspices" does the World suppose Bailey was recommended to office? Let it read the following letters and judge for itself. We print from photographic copies, which copies shall be open to the editor of the World for inspection whenever he chooses to look at them:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 10, 1865. New York, Jan. 10, 1985. )

DEAR SIR.—Mr. J. F. Bailey, has, for some two years, been Special Agent of the Treasury Department in this city, and has commended himself to general esteem by his intelligent and earnest devotion to the correction of abuses and the reduction of expenses. Whether his services shall hereafter be required in this or in some other position, I feel sure that they will be found effective and his whole conduct trustworthy.

Yours.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY. HON. W. P. FESSENDEN,

ALBANY, January 3, 1864. Hon. Wm. Pitt Fewenden, Secretary Treasury: I take great pleasure in commending to your favorable consideration Mr. J. F. Bailey, of New York eity, for some position in the Internal Revenue or Custom-House department. He is a gentleman of large experience, rare ability, and eserving.

I shall be gratified to learn that you have de

signated him for some place where his talent may have their greatest sphere of usefulness Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

THE INDEPENDENT, EDITORIAL ROOMS, NO. 5 BERKMAN STREET, NEW YORK, March 20, 1965. Ibraham Lincoln, the President:

Abraham Liscola, the President:

DEAR SIR.—As I learn that Mr. J. F. Bailey, of New York, is an applicant for the Fourth Collectorship, I take pleasure in saying that I have long known him; not only generally but intimately, and that he is possessed of extraordinary abilities as an administrative officer, and is moreover an incorruptibly honest men. I have never met a young man in whose business capacity and integrity I more thoroughly believe, or more hearitly admire. He is personally known to all the leading Republicans in New York, and is universally esteemed. I am sure his appointment would be hailed with satisfaction. Truly yours.

Greeley's Attack on the Soldiers Answered

Greeley's Attack on the Soldiero Answered.
One of the most disgraceful parts of Mr. Greeley's speeches since he started out on hiselectioneering campaign, was his attack on the soldiers at Pittsburg. Gen. Hawley, of Conn., in a speech made at Waterlos, Ind., took occasion to reply to the Pittsburg slanders as follows:

"As one of the signers of the call for the Pittsburg Convention, its temporary President, and a member of the Committee on Resolutions, I have a word to say in reply to Mr. Greeley. Coming to Pittsburg the day after the Convention, exasperated by its success, he said: "A large number of persons were collected here at a vast expense, with the single purpose rekindling the bitterness and harred, the animosities and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party." Twice he made these fears and exultations of civil war, for the advan-tage of a political party." Twice he made these charges in one bitter speech. I speak deleberate-ly, four days after I heard these remarks; I speak with a full sense of what I am saying when I say the charge is infamously and malignantly false. I appeal to the 30,000 soldiers who were there. No assembly of Pennsylvania Priends was ever-more generously disposed. We discoved em-phetically the spirit of revenge, declared the war closed at Appomattox, and "malice toward none and charity for all," extended the right hand of fellowship to all who accept the results of the and charity for all," extended the right hand of fellowship to all who accept the results of the war and obey the Constitution and the laws, en-thusiastically welcomed the letter from the Con-federate soldiers, and spent over two days in a love-feast of good-fellowship and patriotism. Not a word of our resolutions, not a syllable of our speeches, not a cry or cheer justified the slanders of Mr. Greeley."

"ACROSS THE CHASM."—The atrocities of the Northern soldiery are still too fresh in our mem-Northern soldiery are still too fresh in our memory; the scars on our hearts are not yet erased; the names Chickamanga and Elmira still suffuse the eyes with tears and the heart with terrible thoughts of vengeance. Ah! it is too soon to make light of the four years' struggle for liberty. Widows have not ceased to lament the loss of husbands; mothers still cherish the memory of departed sons; brothers and sisters still remember idolized fathers and brothers. The reminders of war's terrible have are still visible—the grim landmarks of a vandal host are not erased—the blackened ruins made by incendiary and hireling armies are altogether too fresh in the minds of Southern men—to expect from them even political indorsement of all the atrocious acts of a vandal host. When we so debase our manhood—when we so ontrage all the nobler feelings of humanity—as to stand over the graves of our Confederate dead, and in the language of the 9th resolution of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, exclaim, "We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers of the North." may our tongue cleave to the roof of our youth, and may God's thunderbolt lay us lifeless over the sacred mound we thus dishonor!—Quitman (Georgia) Review.

-Quitman (Georgia) Review. How The Pensioners Vote. During the past few days, says the Albany (N. Y.) Journal, being the period during which a very very considerable portion of those who come in person to the Pension agency in this city are paid, a tally was kept of the pelitical predilections of the invalid soldiers. The following is the result:

Another section of the gallant veterans—the aurvivors of the 36th Massachusetts—had their annual re-union on Tuesday, at Worcester, and voted thus:

For Gree Something must be done to enlighten these benighted heroes. They should understand that, because they fought with Grant it is not absolu-tely necessary that they should vote for him. Won't some of the old "Gray-backs" or Copper-heads who are working for Greeley, talk testhem?

A Portrait of Greeleyism. Judge Stalle, in his speech at St. Louis the other day, thus sketched the features of the Greeleyite coalition. The Judge, be it remem-bered, was one of the getters up of the Cincin-

bered, was one of the getters up of the Cincinnati Convention:

"A combination has been formed, indeed, of Democrate and Republicans; but it has been formed by calling npon, the Democrate, not to renew their noble, pristine faith, but to denounce it in deference to the creed of its inveterate enemy, and by inviting Republicans not to repudiate practices which were at the bottom of their discontent, but to stamp them with their approval by the support of the persistent defender of the practices, Horace Greely. Democracy has been stripped of all principle; Republicanism has been voided of all moral sense; and material has been gained for the organization of a party which now claims to hear aloft the standard of political reform! Is it to be wondered at that the worst men of both parties at once, as if by magic, rose to prominence in this new organiza-

magic, rose to prominence in this new organization?"

THE KNOW-NOTHING CHARGE.—The small attempt to make capital against the Republican party out of the charge that some of its present leaders—as were others in Democratic party, like L. D. Campbell, Albert Pike, and Van Trump—were "Know Nothings" twenty years ago, is thus fitly noticed by the Boston Adverticer:

"Since the foreign-born citizans in the Democracy have forgiven James Brooks and Gen. Banks, no man need much fear his record in that particular. The movement was fansticism that soon spent itself. The most astonishing thing is, not that it is not forgotten, but that a party that is so ready to forgive the offense of rebelling and the horrible political crimes of the last decade, eager to clasp hands across the chasm opened by civil war, should show a vindictiveness that will not relent respecting the membership of a Know Nothing order twenty years ago! The Tribune strains at the gnat of Americanism, but swallows the camel of rebellion. Hypocrite is the name formerly applied to this clastic quality of virine. But that once powerful organ has lost its wits and like reason together, and nothing it can say of its political opponents can any longer have powerful organ has lost its wits and like resoon together, and nothing it can say of its political opponents can any longer have power to harm them."

Songs of the Campaign.

NOT FOR GREELEY. And mean to die the same;
We'll fight on Democratic groun
And if we die, die game,
We're honest Loos, every one,
And cament wote for Grant,
But (lid Henne Greeley—bah!
We simply any we "chan't."

He calls us libra, thiswee and regues,
And said fast what he meant,
It's nather "this" to sek us now
To make him Fracident.
Yes may segar cost him as you will,
He wan't go down our threats,
For he's atill Old Horace Greeley,
And he'll never get our votes.

When "on to Richmond" was his cry,
O'er miles of rebel graves.
He bid four hundred millions
To pay for rebel slaves.
He signed Jeff. Davis' ball band
To dazzie Bouthern eyes.
With us the trick will go for "nix,"
Such trickery we despise.

From Maine to California now,
We hear the ory "reform!"
That is to clear out public theres
In next November's storm;
But Horace Greeley ais 't the man
To bring about the thing.
He lives too near to Tanmany,
And he's got the Tammany Ring.

And as for Brown and "soft shell crabs,"
Why, only Brown's to blame,
In our old-fashioned platform though
It has asother name.
We've nailed our colors to the mast,
Whatever be our fate,
We'll vote our tickets, drink our tousts,
And vote and drink 'em straight.

Give as the old-time Democrat, Un-Greefied, true and tried, We'll fight with him to victory. Or perach by his side; But as for Horace Greefey—bah! You can't buy our votes With twice four hundred millions Of his old white hats and costs. We have been "Liberal" neighbor Whe nurse the people's ills. And sell their votes to Greeley To get to sell their pills; That's called a "Liberal movement, It's "seeful this," you see; "How are you, Horsoe Greeley?" "Shoe, ify, don't bodder me!"

THE SOLDIERS CAMPAIGN SONG.

RY PRIVATE DALERLL. Am: " Bonnie Blue Flag."

We meet to-day as comrades
Who followed Grant in war,
And here again we pledge ours
To vote for him, hurra! Hurra, hurra, For U. S. Grant, hurra! Hurra for the flag he bear The same he bore in war.

While Grant shall lead our columns, While streams our flag afar, Its stripes shall nover wear a stain, Nor treason dim a star. (CHORUS.)

No coward hand shall bear it, Our own dear flag to day; A thousand thousand follow him, Who crowned it in the fray. We cannot follow Greeley Nor cheer his rebel bars; We never can forget that he Deserts the stripes and sta

(CHORUS.) The Boys in Blue are coming From East and furthest West; Their colors are the brave old flag Their cheers are with a zest.

The Boys in Illne are coming.
While Grant is on before:
His battle flag, we see it now,
With victory covered o'er.

(CHORUS.) Six hundred thousand marching. Six hundred thousand more Are cheering Grant, the gallant man, Who led our ranks of yore.

(споисы)

THE PARMER'S SOLILOOUY.

The farmer stood in his hay field, And leaned on his pitchfork there
And brushed from his leftly foreher
His scanty, snowy hair;
And said, as beyond the hill top
He marked the sun go down,
"I wonder what sert of running
I'll make wifth that fellow Brown

"The heart of man is a wonder,
And a wonder it seems to me
That I should earry the hanner
Of the sham Democracy;
That men whom I've baffled and beaten,
And daily written down.
Should write my name on their standard,
Along with that fellow Brown.

"Once I shouted, 'On to Richmond'; Old Horace—Harrah for Horace
We'll shove the General out:
'Hurrah for the Hoary Horace,'
Confound their pellitical cant,
For I know they only holler
Because I may walk over Gran

Some of them scent an office, But that light in my eye, I'll keep their itching fluoren

WILSON AND GRANT.

We meet to night, prepared to fight For victory once mere; We proudly come, with terch and drum, And the loud cannon's roar; We'll raise a note from every throat, And sing a bearty chant; Let's all onite to shoot and fight For Wilson and for Grant!

CHORUS—For Wilson and for Grant, my boys!

For Wilson and for Grant:

Let's all unite to shout and fight

For Wilson and for Grant! Let "soreheads" growl and loudly how!
For Greeley and for Brown,
But never fear, we'll raise a cheer,
That will their voices drown;
Let Horace teach, and Sumner preach;
Let Schurz and David rant,
We'll all unite to shout and fight
For Wilson and for Grant!

For Wilson and for Grant, my boys! For Wilson and for Grant! We'll all unite to shout and fight For Wilson and for Grant!

The Boyn in Blue are always true, And Grant has been their pride, From Vickaburg's height to Richmond He's been their friend and guide; Then let's unite, all hands to night, To sing the people's chest, And it shall be full three times three For Wilson and for Grant!

For Wilson and for Grant, my boys!
For Wilson and for Grant,
And it shall be full three times three
For Wilson and for Grant!

DOES ANY ONE KNOW WHAT GREE LEY WILL DO! BY A DEMOCRAT OF WARRAW.

Sure I don't know whether to crow or squirm, For I've no more bones than an angle-worm; Now they say we must gulp old Gressley down. And then top off with the wasdpecker Brown. Can any one tell what the Sage will do, If we shound elect him in '72!

Like that gilded cock in the air, He has beneatly faced most everywhere; He loves the party he used to bernte. The woman's rights nulsames he tried to abute.— But to make all pleasant, what wouldn't he do! Dun't you think he'd take to the Wouthuil too! Wouldn't be plant our green hacks deep in the green With the eyes of potatoes to itsep watch around! Would be send Queen Vic a menagerie? Shades of Mesmer and Fourier, what well be do? Come one, come all, for a bullabalso!

Now, if I should vote for Greeley and Brown, I need the postedice in Warnaw town; And the one-armed soldier who runs it now, Should be taught the sword to the pus must how. Now what do you think that Greeley will do? Will be give me that place I have in view?

NO-VEMBER.

No-VENIBLE R.

No feelish white hat function,
No mying rebel debt,
No Ku-Klux Klan, you bet,
No Exing the lead us,
No Tansmany to bleed us,
No pets of Floyd to rob us,
No sets of Floyd to rob us,
No sets of Floyd to rob us,
No sets of Floyd to rob us,
No re-ensiving blacks,
No Chappeque dull ax,
No plowing Union graves,
No pay for rebels' sharks,
No change of tried commands
No ensy Fonterism,
No change of tried commands
No bran bread theorism;
No man bread theorism;
No war with foreign powers,
No soft shall crash in ours,
No party match and rain,
No snaky, ratten timber,
Canaday in Myrousha

Greefey's Appeal to the Mobels for Aid.

In reference to Mr. Greeley's speech in Harrisburg, in which he demanded amnesty for the few ex-robels who are not permitted by the Constitution to hold office, the Providence Journal says:

"It is estimated that there are about 200 of them; Jeff. Davis, Robert Tosmbe, Semmes, and men of that character. The disability of these men to hold office, under the Government that they betrayed, is all the legal punishment that remains of the rebellion. No one of this class, so far as our recollection goes, has ever asked to be restored and been refused. Many of the bloodiest and the worst of them, having asked for the removal of their disabilities, and pledged their allegiance to the government, have been taken at their word and restored. A few of them hang out. With the open path before them, they will not walk in it, because it implies a regret for their past treason, in which they glory, and of which they declare they regret nothing but the failure. They will not come back 'as penifents.' They must have from the Government, not render to the Government the acknowledgment of wrong.

The political motive of this speech is plain. Circular's Appeal to the Robels for Aid.

to the Government the acknowledgment of wrong.

The political motive of this speech is plain. Mr. Greeley is speaking to the South. He has given up the hope of Northern support beyond the Democratic party and the soreheads. The voices of Vermont and Maine tell him what he has to expect from the purtion of the country that was loyal in the war; he turns to the portion that was disloyal; and he takes the extrement ground of the Southern position. We shall be mistaken if this remarkable speech does not injure Mr Greeley here more than it can help him there."

With thirteen ex-rebel Generals on the floor of Congress, and with suffrage universal in the South, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is traveling over the country bellowing like a bull of Bashan for amnesty, and accusing the Republican party and the Union soldiers of "rekindling the bitterness of the war."

A Bemocrat Repudintes Fried Crow. [From the Chicago Times.]

11

A Democrati Repudiates Fried Crew.

[From the Chicago Times.]

RRADPORD, STARK COUNTY, Itz., July 37.

Is the Democratic party dead? Have not the leaders and managers of this old time-henored organization a spark of honesty left? Are we, the masses, to be sold and delivered like "niggers" in the days of slavery? Mr. Editor, I am indigmant at the course taken by the Democratic party. Every principle, every old landmark of the party has been abandoned; honor, honesty and self-respect have been sacrificed, and all ta gratify a few unprincipled party leaders in their mad desires to obtain power and patronage through that old hypocrite, Horace Greeley. We are asked to vote for Greeley to beat Grant. God knows Grant is bad enough, but is Greeley better? Grant has been merely a follower of Greeley. Grant went into the Republican party to obtain office, after Greeley has advocated every measure and supported every act of the administration which Democrats have opposed. He never in his life advocated a Democratic principle; his whole life has been spent in fighting Democracy. The platform adopted by the Democracy is no better than the candidate. No true Democrat can support either without branding himself a hypocrite and a traitor to his principles. For my part, I would remain in the minority till doomslay before I would stultify myself by voting for either. I rejoice that we have at least one newspaper in the West that prefers principles and honesty to sucwould stultify myself by voting for either. I re-joice that we have at least one newspaper in the West that prefers principles and honesty to auc-cess obtained by fraud and corruption. Depend upon it the people will appreciate your independ-ence and honesty, and will show their apprecia-tion in a substantial manner. The Times is fast gaining a reputation for honesty, and ability in political mattern, among all classes, that is worth more than the presidency. A DEMOCRAT WITH-OUT ANY GREELEY.

Personal Habits of the Preside WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wal, WM. S. HARLEN, ZANESVILLE, O.:

In your note of the 24th inst., you sak me to give you the facts in relation to the charge of drunkenness made against the President by one Roy C. W. Dennison, of this city.

I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the letter of Dennison a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. This self-atyled "Reverend's" character here would warrant the presumption that his statement would be false on such a matter, even if he knew nothing of the facts. I have however, as you well know, been personally well acquainted with General Grant ever since the siege and capture of Fort Denelson, in February, 1862. I have known him well and been with him on the march, in siege and battle, in all the vicinature of any life, in the dark days of gloom and doubt, and in the times of victory and sunshine. I have known him as President, and have moch him at almost all hours and under alleiremstances—in office, in his family, at suppers and dinners, at parties and receptions, on occasions of business and occasions of pleasure; yet I have never, at any time nor say where, seen him show the slightest indication of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor of any kind. I will further say that this is the uniform testimony of all those who have been with General Grant most, and have known him beet.

M. D. LEGGETT.

We mentioned yesterday, the fact that Hon. Jas. F. Joy, the great railroad builder and manager, had written a letter declaring for the Republican party and Grant. Mr. Joy is an old Democrat, and his letter will have an important influence in the canvasa. It is addressed to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and published in the Jackson (Mich.) Tribuse of Thursday morning last, as follows:

"My DEAR Sin: I have your note stating that the Republican Committee of which you are Chairman have been requested by many citizens to invite me to address them on the political questions of the day, at such time as might be convenient to me. I would do anything in my power to aid in securing the success of the Republican party at the coming Presidential election, believing as I do that the welfare and prosperity of the country are involved to a very large extent, and perhaps wholly, in its result; but my engagements are such, and so pressing, that I am compelled to be absent from the State so much and have so little of my time, that it is hardly possible for me to comply with the invitation of the Committee. Please express to them my thanks for it, and assure them that in every way I can do so I shall use all proper means to contribute to the success of the party in November. Yours Truly. use all proper means to contribute to the success of the party in November. Yours Truly, Jas. F. Joy.

Horace Greeley may be able to prove, by what they say, that the hearts of all the late rebels and their aympathizers are running over with friendship for loyal people. He cannot prove it, however, by what they do. A late number of the Harrisburgh (Pa.) Telegraph asys:

Between West Chester intersection and Garrett's siding (both railroad stations on the Pennsylvania railroad), all the spikes and clamps that hold the joints of the rails together were taken out of three rails where there is an embankment of sixty feet, with the view, no doubt, of throwing the Philadelphia express train east off the track, containing nine cars in which some three or four hundred soldiers were aboard, returning from Pittsburgh on Thursday morning about 4 o'clock.

It was detected however, by one of the em-

o'cleck.

It was detected however, by one of the employees of the road before the arrival of the train—it fortunately being behind time—thus saving the whole train from going over the embankment and resulting beyond a doubt in the loss of many

OLD BEN.—The Editor of the Indianapolia Sentiael said Ben Butler had a "horrid face," and when Butler next made a speech the editor was struck at in this wise. The report reads: "Well, I am here, as you see, just as I happen to be. It would have been as good looking a man as the, editor of the Sentiael if I could, because I claim it is a great right to be the equal of any man if I can. I do not feel particularly responsible for my looks, but I flatter myself (and I am open to inspection on that point) that I have not very much abused them. You see no whisky pimples on my face. (Laughter.) My face will not do, to put up for a sign at any whisky shop. (Uproarious langhter, and cries of 'Good.' 'Where are you, Bingham?' 'Hit him again,' &c.) Hit him again—hit who?' (Cries of 'Bingham, Bingham,' 'Hit him again.') My friends, I assure you I never saw the editor of the Sutfact in my life. (Cries of 'That's toogthin,' Yea, you did, though.') I was only speaking for my nose and my face." (Cheers.)

Vorhers and Greekerism.—It is related of Vorhees that, on the night of the Indiana election, when he had discovered that he had succeeded in turning a popular majority of 1,450 in in his favor two years ago into one of 859 against him, he met a personal friend, who is a Republican, on the street, in Terre Haute, to whom he bitterly remarked: "This Greeleyism is a big thing, inn't it?" Voorhees thus gave utterance to the doleful wailing which will shortly come from every trading, truckling Democrat in the land. He has found, as they all will soon, that dishonsty in politics does not pay, and cannot possibly be made to pay. sty in politics does no made to psy.

THE "BLOODY CHASM,"—The New York Com-mercial Advertiser says it is all very well "clasping hands across the bloody chasm," if yon have not the best reason in the world to think that the fellow on the other side wants to get hold of your hand in order to drag you into it.